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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/027,089	12/20/2001	Sami Haapoja	413-010748-US(PAR)	9692
2512	7590	05/17/2006	EXAMINER LE, NHAN T	
PERMAN & GREEN 425 POST ROAD FAIRFIELD, CT 06824			ART UNIT 2618	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/027,089

Applicant(s)

HAAPOJA, SAMI

Examiner

Nhan T. Le

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barabash et al (US 6,212,172) in view of Glockler et al (US 6,400,963).

As to claims 1, 13, Barabash teaches an arrangement for reducing transmitting end losses in a radio apparatus which comprises a receiver and at least one transmitter which, when the apparatus is being used, are occasionally simultaneously in signal transfer state, the arrangement comprising a radio-frequency power amplifier (see fig. 3, 17, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33), a transmitting end filter (see fig. 3, F3, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33) and an antenna (see fig. 3, 10, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33), the arrangement further comprising at the transmitting end at least a second antenna filter (see fig. 3, F2, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33), and the arrangement further comprises switches to form the transmitting end filter of the antenna filters (see

fig. 3, 14, 35, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33). Barabash fails to teach wherein the transmitting end filters comprises at least two antenna filters wholly separated from the receiver, the stop-band attenuation of which in the operating band of the receiver differs substantially from that of the first antenna filter in the operating band of the receiver.

Glockler teaches wherein the transmitting end filters comprises at least two antenna filters wholly separated from the receiver (see fig. 1, number 40, col. 5, lines 7-37), the stop-band attenuation of which in the operating band of the receiver differs substantially from that of the first antenna filter in the operating band of the receiver (see fig. 3, col. 6, lines 12-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Glockler into the system of Barabash in order to filter signals with different frequency characteristics.

As to claim 3, the combination of Barabash and Glockler teaches the switches being arranged to form the transmitting end filter using that one of first and second antenna filters which has a lower stop-band attenuation, when the receiver is in passive state (see Glockler col.6, lines 11-57).

As to claim 4, the combination of Barabash and Glockler further teaches the switches being arranged to include in the transmitting-end filter that one of first and second antenna filters which has a higher stop-band attenuation, when the receiver is in receive state (see Glocker fig. 4, number 16, 28, col. 6, lines 42-67).

As to claim 10, the combination of Barabash and Glocklers teaches the transmitter and the receiver being a transmitter and a receiver in one and the same radio system (see Barabash col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33).

As to claim 11, the combination of Barabash and Glockler teaches the radio apparatus being arranged to operate in a first system and in a second system, which both use a same frequency band non-simultaneously, and the power amplifier is common to the transmitters conform to the both systems and the receiver is a receiver conform to the first system, the antenna end of which receiver is shared with the receiver conform to the second system (see Barabash col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33).

2. Claims 5, 6, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barabash et al (US 6,212,172) in view of Glockler et al (US 6,400,963) further in view of Ishizuka et al (US 5,276,914).

As to claim 5, the combination of Barabash and Glockler fails to teach the antenna filter of the antenna filters which has a lower stop-band attenuation being a low-pass-type filter and the one with a higher stop-band attenuation being a band-pass filter. Ishizuka teaches the antenna filter of the antenna filters which has a lower stop-band attenuation being a low-pass-type filter and the one with a higher stop-band attenuation being a band-pass filter (see fig. 2, numbers 4, 6, col. 5, line 8- col. 6, line 42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Ishizuka into the system of Barabash and Glockler in order to filter signals with different frequency characteristics.

As to claim 6, the combination of Barabash, Glockler and Ishizuka also teaches the transmitting end filter being the band-pass filter when the receiver is in receive state (see Ishizuka fig. 3, number 6, col. 6, line 43- col. 7, line 6).

As to claim 7, the combination of Barabash, Glockler and Ishizuka also teaches the transmitting end filter being a series connection of the low-pass-type filter and the band-pass filter when the receiver is in receive state (see Ishizuka fig. 3, numbers 4, 6, col. 6, line 43- col. 7, line 6).

3. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barabash et al (US 6,212,172) in view of Glockler et al (US 6,400,963) in view of Wright (US 4,422,047).

As to claim 8, the combination of Barabash and Glockler fails to teach an arrangement according to claim 1 at the transmitting end of the radio apparatus being in addition to the first and second antenna filters at least one band-pass filter, any one of which filters can be connected as the transmitting end filter by means of the switches. Wright teaches an arrangement according to claim 1 at the transmitting end of the radio apparatus being in addition to the first and second antenna filters at least one band-pass filter, any one of which filters can be connected as the transmitting end filter by means of the switches (see fig. 2, BF2, BF3,...BFn, col. 3, line 9- col. 4, line 16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Wright into the system of Barabash and Glockler in order to filter signals with different frequencies characteristics (as suggested by Wright, see col. 4, lines 1-2).

4. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barabash et al (US 6,212,172) in view of Glockler et al (US 6,400,963) further in view of Parmentier (US 6,442,375).

As to claim 9, the combination of Barabash fails to teach the transmitter being one that operates at a frequency above 1.7 GHz and the receiver is a GPS receiver. Parmentier teaches transmitter being one that operates at a frequency above 1.7 GHz and the receiver is a GPS receiver (see col. 8, line 60 – col. 9, line 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Parmentier into the system of Barabash and Glockler so that the communication receiver can be located.

5. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barabash et al (US 6,212,172) in view of Glockler et al (US 6,400,963) further in view of Beming et al (US 6,628,942).

As to claim 12, the combination of Barabash and Glockler teaches the first system and the second system. However, Barabash fails to teach an arrangement according to claim 11, the first system being WCDMA and the second system being GSM. Beming teaches the first system being WCDMA and the second system being GSM (see col. 9, lines 50-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Beming into the system of Barabash and Glockler in order to ensure high communication service in a frequently changing environment.

6. Claims 2, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barabash et al (US 6,212,172) in view of Glockler et al (US 6,400,963) further in view of Hayes et al (US 6,662,028).

As to claim 2, the combination of Barabash and Glockler fails the switches being MEMS switches. Hayes teaches switches being MEMS switches (see col.2, lines 30 – 52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Hayes into the system of Barabash and Glockler in order to connect electrical and mechanical components in communication system.

As to claim 14, Barabash teaches an arrangement for reducing transmitting end losses in a radio apparatus which comprises a receiver and at least one transmitter which, when the apparatus is being used, are occasionally simultaneously in signal transfer state, the arrangement comprising a radio-frequency power amplifier (see fig. 3, 17, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33), a transmitting end filter (see fig. 3, F3, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33) and an antenna (see fig. 3, 10, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33), the arrangement further comprising at the transmitting end at least a second antenna filter (see fig. 3, F2, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33), and the arrangement further comprises switches to form the transmitting end filter of the antenna filters (see fig. 3, 14, 35, col. 3, lines 33-67, col. 4, lines 1-33). Barabash fails to teach wherein the transmitting end filters comprises at least two antenna filters wholly separated from the receiver, the stop-band attenuation of which in the operating band of the receiver differs substantially from that of the first antenna filter in the operating band of the receiver. Glockler teaches wherein the transmitting end filters comprises at least two antenna filters wholly separated from the receiver (see fig. 1, number 40, col. 5, lines 7-37), the stop-band attenuation of which in the operating band of the receiver differs substantially

from that of the first antenna filter in the operating band of the receiver (see fig. 3, col. 6, lines 12-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Glockler into the system of Barabash in order to filter signals with different frequency characteristics. . The combination of Barabash and Glockler fails to teach the switches being MEMS switches. Hayes teaches switches being MEMS switches (see col.2, lines 30 - 52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Hayes into the system of Barabash and Glockler in order to connect electrical and mechanical components in communication system.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Katsura et al (US 6,721,543) teaches wireless terminal device.

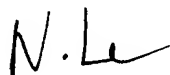
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7892.

The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2618

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Nhan Le


5-13-2006

NGUYENT.VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER